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Weather Forecast for Tuesday. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- For Oklahoma and Indian Generally fair; southeasterly winds

For Missouri and Kansas: Fair, variable winds.

CUBA IN THE PEACE TERMS.

For Nebraska: Generally fair, southeast to south

In proposing terms of peace to Spain it is quite possible that President McKinley sees more compensation in the conditions touching Cuba than it would be wise or appropriate to admit publicly. No one can question the president's absolute faith as to the pledges of the United States to Cubs and to the world in reference to Cuba. The conduct of the war, the Santiago proclamation, and last of all the demand for recognition of Cuban independence by Spain, make clear the sincere purpose of the president to establish, if pos-

ment in the liberated island. If, in addition to the recognition of inde pendence, the president has demanded the absolute freedom of t uba from Spanish indebtedness secured by Cuban revenuesand it is believed that this demand has been made-then all has been asked that could possibly be asked for the people of this island.

sible, an independent and stable govern-

It may be argued that this does not mean much to the United States, provided that Cuba is able to establish and maintain an independent form of government.

That is true. But on the other hand it means a great deal to Spain, and we are obliged to look at Spain's sacrifices as well as our own gains in making this settlement. The loss of Cuba, although for a long time admitted as inevitable, even by Spain, is a very severe blow. The loss of the Cuban revenues, and thereby the immediate responsibility of the home government for an indebtedness estimated at \$560,000,000, imposes a tremendous burden upon the Spanish people.

If anyone is inclined to regard the president as generous with Spain, let him take into consideration the loss of Cuba and the loss of the revenues securing these tremendous obligations. The force of the revenue question was admitted by the Cuban junta when, some time prior to the declaration of war, it declared that the Cubans would be willing to assume \$100,-900,000 of the indebtedness.

From a selfish standpoint, the United States has much to gain in the fact that Cuba will be free, not only politically, but financially. It will be to the interest of our own country that the neighboring republic be in a position to enter at once upon an epoch of prosperity, unfettered by standing obligations to the mother

If, in the course of events, the Cubans should prove unable to govern themselves, or if, governing themselves successfully, they should ask for annexation, then their freedom from obligations to Spain would be directly and particularly advantageous to the United States.

In making terms governing the Cuban question it will doubtless be found that President McKinley has taken into con sideration not only the greatest possible good for Cuba and the consequent sacrifices by Spain, but also the contingent benefits to the United States.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE

that the Philippines question is one full of complications. If our government had no other problem in the Asiatic except a settlement with Spain for a coaling station or two the solution would be an easy one for we are in a position to enforce almost any sort of concessions from our conquered foe; but that is not the full extent of the If we conclude a treaty of peace along

the lines that have been laid down in the president's proposals, the treaty must provide that after the demands of the United States for coaling stations and other rights of the islands shall be returned to Spain But are we able to return the sovereignty to Spain? And if we are not able, of what use or benefit to us can concessions be from a throne which has lost its power to make them good? At the present time It looks as if the insurgents were much more important in the Philippines than the Spanish king. We have destroyed the Spanish fleet there, practically wrecked the Spanish government, and left it powerless to protect itself against a revolution that may sweep away the last vestige of Spanish interest or control. If we may believe the reports from Merritt and Dewey, the Spanish problem at Manila has given way to the insurgent problem, and the in-

Let us suppose a case. Suppose the United States concluded a treaty of peace with Spain by which we withdraw all pretensions in the Philippines after certain concessions have been guaranteed us. Then let us suppose that the insurgents continue their victories, reduce Manila, capof their own, and firtly disown the treaties Reduce the insurgents? Trust to their magnanimity? Forego our rights? Come trailing home with our armies and ships

and forever abandon the fruits of victory? It seems to be a safe conclusion that Spain no longer can hold colonies in distant parts of the world. If the Philippines are not governed by the United States or by an insurgent republic they eventually are

or more of the great European powers. Already the fleets of three or four nations are hovering around like buzzards over a dying carcaes, ready at any time to pounce down and tear the quivering flesh to pleces. The guns of Dewey, the rifles of Merritt, ind the strong power of American influence are standing alone to-day to prevent the partition of this ocean empire. The Philippines are practically ours by right of By mail, Itally and Sunday, one month, war, and to attempt to return them to Spain would probably mean simply a relinguishing of them to some other Euopean power or powers.

It need not follow that we must annex the islands outright and consider them a part of the American government forever. It is a homely old proverb that there are more ways than one of skinning a cat, and one of the ways of skinning the Philippines cat would be the establishment of Telephones: Business Office, 250; Edia rigorous American protectorate over Aguinaldo's republic. Another way would be the establishment of a joint protectorate, divided with England and perhaps some other of the friendly nations. And it is altogether likely that Spain will be more than ready, if certain of her rights are reserved, to accept some such solution of the Philippines problem, for she certainly realizes her inability to cope with the in orgents after the United States has with drawn. There can be no hope in the Span ish bosom for a retention of absolute sov ereignty. The Philippines are lost to Spain just so surely as her West Indian and South American provinces were lost, and she stands ready to accept the most favorable terms that shrewd diplomacy may

> obtain. It is understood that the administration at Washington is opposed to the absolute annexation of the distant province. Up to his time, however, President McKinley has given no assent to the proposition that his government will be content with the ceding by Spain of a coaling port. In holding the final disposition of the islands open to further consideration he has left is to guess at the demands that will be made by our peace commission. If these demands are commensurate with the importance of our interests in the Asiatic. hen the annexationists can well afford to waive the full measure of their desires. Our interests will be taken care of hand-

WHY SHOULDN'T LOWE RUN?

The announcement by Prosecutor Lowe that he will probably be a candidate for reelection in spite of the fact that he failed to secure the nomination for this office at the Democratic county convention is an interesting bit of political news.

It matters little to the Republican party whether Mr. Lowe enters the race or not. for the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, Mr. George A. Neal, is almost certain to be elected as a result of his own exceptional strength and the notorious conduct of the office by the Democratic incumbent.

But from a Democratic standpoint, and in he light of political practice, there is no reason why Mr. Lowe should not be an independent Democratic candidate. He has a large following in what is known as the Shannon wing of the party, and that wing was quite as much entitled to secure the nomination of its candidate as was the element dominated by the police commission ers, acting as agents for Governor Ste

In spite of Lowe's record and in spite of the disreputable methods employed by the Shannon gang whose candidate he was there would be just as much hope for a satisfactory administration of the office of prosecuting attorney by Mr. Lowe during a second term as by Mr. Reed, the candidate of the Stephens and court house gangs, during his first term. It is idle to attribute any value to the professions of

any man who is the candidate for such an office through the favor of notorious rings. Nothing could have been fairer than the ecame a candidate for the office of pros cuting attorney. A good deal of faith secured a good many Republican votes It soon developed, however, that Mr. Lowe was controlled by the Shannon crowd, and that his office was administered in accordance with the wishes and direction of his

political advisers. Neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. Lowe has mentionable chance of election, but there s an opportunity for each to give a public exhibition of his strength and to force comparison of methods. Such an exhibition would at least be instructive, if not edifying. It would expose the emptiness of the claims that Mr. Reed is a "reform"

candidate. EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The United States might concede that Spain shall retain all she won by Admiral Camara's daring dash through the Suez

Since the receipt of President McKinley's peace terms Spain has done nothing to inlicate that she has difficulty in restrainng her joyful emotions.

Unlike General Merritt, General Miles finds himself in the midst of his friends. The Porto Ricans are not disposed to quar-

rel with destiny, but welcome it cordially, Captain Bob Evans is so annoyed by the story that he was swearing while the captain of the Texas was praying that he has difficulty in expressing himself for publi-

The correspondent who desires exact in formation as to the numerical strength of the Cuban insurgents should address his inquiry to the United States commissary department.

The friends of Sampson and Schley might compromise by giving all the credit to the board of strategy. It is believed the board of strategy could brace itself sufficiently to stand a shock of this sort,

Mr. Cleveland has reasons for preferring Democratic to Republican rule. The reection of his \$10,000 bond bid, for instance s something that would not have happened under the last Democratic administration

The precise truth about the Philippine is that the American people generally are willing to trust President McKinley's judgment in the matter. He has done so well thur for that they are not afraid to risk

The absence of the battleship Indiana from the Santiago engagement has had a most depressing effect on the Hoosier poets, and consequently saved the public from a great deal of suffering. The victory was a complete one in every respect

Having brought the war to a successful termination, or thereabout, Hon. Jerry Simpson has returned to his district to look after the commonplace matter of sepertain to pass beneath the control of one curing a re-election. It is regretted that

our great statesmen should have to occupy their lofty minds with these petty duties, but it is part of our political system and cannot readily be changed. Even Hon. Jerry's enemies will have to concede that the war has been very ably conducted.

No one can do otherwise than admire the resolute manner in which the Kansas City troops have held Camp Alger. Not once it all the war did the Spaniards succeed in advancing an inch beyond that camp in their attempts on Washington

Thousands of heroes will go into history unsung because of their inability to get to the front in the present war. The soldier held in reserve is often as brave, as daring and as self-sacrifleing as the one who dles a glorious death on the field.

If it is true that the Oregon made eighteen knots in pursuit of the Cristobal Colon when her limit is sixteen knots, the incident simply goes to show how a brave American naval commander declines to be hindered by little things like impossibilities when a victory is in sight

The Chicago Civic Federation will find that its important task of determining the nation's foreign policy has been shouldered and performed by the government at Washington. This conduct of the government's may seem presumptuous on its face, but the government is not really a usurper. It is vested with some measure of authority in the premises. Still it should have obtained full permission from the Chicago organization, of course, The Hon. Jerry Botkin gives out the in

formation that "Kansas has now the best delegation in congress it ever had." The reason for this is plain. No previous Kansas delegation ever contained Botkin. In past years Kansas has had some preity big men in congress-strong men, useful men, brilliant men, but they were not Botkin. It was not their fault, of course, no was it the state's fault, nor the nation's fault. It was simply a general misfortune Happily we are no longer in a Botkinless ondition, and we ought to rejoice exceedingly at least three times a day.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Major Remington is announced as a can didate for the legislature in Miami county. The Vinita (I. T.) Chieftain announces that Colonel Dick Blue, of Kansas, has located in its town for the practice of law.

Frank Benefiel, after two years' rest vants to come back to the legislature from Montgomery county.

The name of Albert Griffin appears as editor and publisher of the Independent News,

In announcing the candidacy of H. C. Taylor for member of the legislature, a Rice county paper declares that he was beaten forty-three votes at the election of 1896 because he had been instructed for John J. Ingalis.

The Eldorado Republican is an intense imperialist. It wants the war to go on until our country is known as the United States of America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. A Topeka paper expresses the hope that

Dewey will clean out both the Spanish and

insurgents. He probably intends to. He

made a requisition for 60,000 pounds of soap Major Hood has 11,000 steers on a ranch near Dodge City. This is nearly half a steer for every vote in Stanley's probable

The whole state breathed a sigh of relief when Attorney General Boyle decided not to prosecute that boodling Pop official in Osage county. Kansas wants no more law uits until she gets an attorney general every time he is called into court.

It must be admitted that Leedy and Boyle were very fair in dividing that contingent fund among the "triune forces." The Republican free silver forces were not over-looked, for Captain Joe Waters got a piece of money almost as big as the free silver

A Galena paper says the Spaniards car now appreciate why the American people call the flag "Old Glory." We think not. The Spanish are a lisping people who often drop their consonants, and they probably can appreciate no further than "Old

Hon. B. H. McEckron, formerly a well known Republican politician, died in Con-cordia a few days ago. He served two terms in the legislature and was register of the Concordia land office for four years.

Captain Boltwood, of the Ottawa com-pany, writes from San Francisco as follows: "I saw in a Kansas lity paper that Colonel Funston kent a man saluting for

foundation." Kansas regiment has been mistreated. He "We have not been abused. We have had the best of rations, the purest of water, with a hydrant for each company, and an abundance of wood for cooking. The one thing lacking for comfort was straw for bedding, and this was forbidden by the medical department."

The Miss De Lesdenier, who is reported to be organizing a regiment of "lady rough iders" in Oklahoma, is the great-granddaughter of an officer under Napoleon. He called himself "The Last Call" (de les denier) because he was a very young man when Napoleon called him into service An Oklahoma paper assures us that Miss De Lesdenler started her lady rough riders as a joke. She is noted as the most beautiful woman in the territory.

regulars who was shot through the wrist and also through the side, writes to his parents as follows: "The wound in the wrist is quite painful, but will get all right. But the doctor told me to-day that the wrist would be stiff forever. I had the misfortune to get overcome by heat on the first day of the fight and was unconsciou for about five hours. The boys poured cold water on my head, and the scalp b ing overheated at that time has caused my scalp to become paralyzed and I am now undergoing electrical operations three times a week. The cries of those dying men were awful to hear. And I must not forget to tell you about a young fellow in my troop named John Berlin. John was shot squarely between the eyes, the bullet coming out behind the right ear. He fell close beside me and as he gaspec his dying breath he called out. 'Oh, mother, mother! Oh, God in heaven, forgive me!' and with those words upon his lips he died. It was horrible and I can hear those yells ringing in my ears to this mo-

Amidst the tales of horror and suffering written home by the Western boys with the army in Santiago we occasionally encounter a letter that is bubbling over with un. Such an epistle was written by one of the rough riders to the Oklahoma City limes-Journal, and it concludes with the following apostrophe to the rough rider's

I am lying in my tent, sweet Marie. d my soul with rage is pent-up in G For I know almighty well you have caught another

And your thoughts no longer dwell, love, with me. When we hissed a last good-by-tearfully-

You but worked a girlish guy off on me.

O, you sweet, bewitching jade, what a game you played,

For your tears were ready made, Sweet Marie. When I donned the soldier blue. Sweet Marie,

Like a pienie woodtiek you stuck to me And the smile you used to wear was as full o gleaming glare

As a sunbeam on a tear Sweet Marie

How your cunning head you'd lay-lovinglyom, while you'd may things to There you'd rest in loving pose, right beneath my wiping buttons from my clothes, Sweet Marie,

To the Cuban isle I go. Sweet Marie, Where the tropic sun will glow over me And I'll wander through the dells with the dusky Cuban belles, Who are dressed in beads and shells, scantily

There your face I'll soon forget, Sweet Marie-I'll be frisky, you can bet, as a flea-I'll be giddy. I'll be gay, I will sing the hours

Ta-ra-ra-ra boom de-ay! Hully gee! Letter to the Ioia Register from San Francisco: Licutenant Colonel Little took his battalion out for drill yesterday and is putting on a bold front. He denies in toto board of medical survey has or ever will be appointed to examine him for his physical qualifications to fill his position.

Same letter: The Kansas boys are losing heir notoriety. When they are downtown you can very seldom get one to say he is rom Kansas. He is always from Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas or Missouri, All Kansas' glory has disappeared here.

Letter from Bert Hoderman, of Chetopa, who is with the rough riders: I like the fighting, while I know that I may be shot iny second. Yet if I can get in where I can work my carbine the fastest it suits me the best. The other day I used fifty rounds while some of the hove did not use so much and some of them used over 200 rounds. We deployed to the right, and with a warwhoop and yell we made a run across the field and up the hill, firing as hard as we could. and the way they ran was amusing. I tell you it may be fun to run hogs or cattle. but the way men can run sometimes beats anything I ever saw yet. If we never have o do the same thing we will be lucky, but our boys all say they will die in their places before they will run, but I consider good run better than a poor stand. If I feel I can't hold my position I will fall back to where I can. But as Uncle Henry Drew old me the evening before I left to never let you hear of my "being shot in the ack," and I don't intend to do so.

James Ritchie, of the First United States avalry, writes to his folks in Wichita as follows: Well, I got it, I got shot three times on July 1, about 4 o'clock. Once through the right ankle, once through the eft thigh and through the scrotum. I am celling pretty well at present, better than have felt for six or seven days. I am sit ting up now, but it is a pretty well banlaged sit up. The doctors will know in a day or two whether I will lose my foot or other wounds are nearly healed up already. They don't bother me to nount to anything, but my ankle has been nearly killing me. I laid on the field after shot eighteen hours before I was picked up, then I was taken down to the hospital and had my dressed, and then was sent to the general

Jack Burk, the Atchison young man who is a great unconscious humorist, has been discharged from the Twenty-second Kansas at Camp Alger on account of rheumatism. He arrived home on Friday and on Saturday gave the Globe the following in-

"Here I am, and the bullets cannot touch ne here. I would willingly have died for my country, and often have I prayed that if I had to die at all, let it be for my country. But the bullets would not touch me and I could not stay in camp to be ruthessly stricken down by rheumatics. I reluctantly accepted a discharge from President McKinley, and if they really do give pensions I think I deserve one, for I was an awful good shot. There's one thing I want to say, and, as one direct from the front, I think I have a right to speak: To the dear women that sent nightshirts to our company. I, the recipient of seventeen on the lookout to see that there is no evahandsome ones, wish to express my deep thanks. It is quite a treat after a hard day's fight to jump head first into a clean nightshirt and lay there, fanned by all the breeze there is when the thermometer tands at 160 degrees above zero. Thanks to the good girls all over the country, we pjoyed every pleasure which nightshirts afford. They came in by carloads. I got note saving the design would be changed with the next consignment. One night, as the soldiers were all sleeping soundly, that dread order came sounding along. To arms!' The companies were all called out to answer roll call, and when the boys formed in line the variously designed and olored nightshirts presented a blooming appearance athwart the moonlit sky. It vas an exciting scene and one that will long live in memory for the artistic effect of those vari-colored nightshirts. The nightshirts and the sheets which we received constantly reminded us of home and nother. The most hardened soldier in our empany were a nightshirt constantly."

MISSOURI POINTS.

The alarming suggestion is made by the St Joe News that the government is likey to make peace before the Missouri Democratic convention gets an opportunity to tell it how peace should be made.

State Geologist Gallaher is making some experimental investigations of a section eross from Pike to Atchison county with the expectation of striking a rich vein of oal at a depth of about 500 feet.

"Even Missouri cannot hope to escape an occasional calamity," sorrowfully acknowledges a rural editor anent the report that Colonel Charles H. Jones is likely to embark again in the newspaper busi-

Sullivan county's battalion, composed of urvivors of the First, Seventh and Twelfth Missouri cavalry, and the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Forty-second and Fortywill hold its reunion at ourth infantry.

Jora, August 17-20. A unique and attractive wreath recently ompleted by Mrs. Frank Klaas, of Ravens wood, is to be exhibited at the Omaha exosition. It contains 200 varieties of seeds of Missouri growth artistically arranged and appropriately framed.

Captain McMillan and a couple of other Courth Missouri soldiers, from Maryville, attended a meeting in Alexandria, Va., of the famous old Masonic lodge there whose charter dates back to 1794 and of which George Washington was a member.

L. M. Watson, a Grant City boy who took eart with his regiment, the Sixteenth inantry, in the Santlago campaign, tells his father in a recent letter that he heard nore shots there on the 1st of July than vere fired during the great civil war batle of Lookout Mountain.

Any Missourian who doubts that the world "do move" should read and ponder the following from a Boone county Demo ratic paper: "It is urged in favor of Judge 4. B. Valliant's candidacy for supreme udge that he served four years in the Confederate army. We can not see that servce in the Confederate army a generation ago specially fits for a position on the supreme bench to-day."

The Bugle publishes a tribute to the Milan red apple tree, planted on the Sappington place east of Ashland sixty-nine years ago, which has just died. The tree was over five feet in circumference, and had done its part toward making Missouri famous is the home of the hig red apple. Its fruit, the Bugle says, "was of the delicious flavor that made you tell stories to your grandmother when you were a boy.

Colonel Martin expresses his disapproval of the suggestion that Cervera be taken to imports which now flow through this gate an honorary member last meeting."

the exposition at Omaha and shown the of trade, and it will add to it an expanding Missouri mineral exhibit so that he may understand where the lead came from, "It Spaniards," he says, "that a Missouri legislature did not have pride enough in the grand old state to appropriate money for a Missouri exhibit or a Missouri building."

The Brookfield Gazette suggests a "way out" for the closefisted Democratic candidates for the state offices who are unwilling to pay convention rates for hotel accommodations at Springfield next week. 'Why not pitch a tent?" it asks. "Whisky and nickel cigars can as well be distribut ed in a tent as in a hotel room; and then it will give the affair a sort of military appearance, and the 'army and navy' fash ion ought to be popular, even at a political convention."

Charley Green devotes two columns in the current issue of the Brookfield Argus to an editorial argument in favor of the reinstatement of Conductor Dimick, who was summarily discharged recently from the employ of the Burlington road on the strength of a report made by a negro spotter. Mr. Dimick had been in the company's service more than a quarter of a entury, and with a record that was almost phenomenal in its freedom from errors or accidents had made friends without number along the line who hope the Argus forceful plea that justice be done him may not be unavailing.

The barbaric old custom of tattooing has lately taken a patriotic turn, in keeping with the times, among the limates of the Jasper county jail, the Carthage Press says. This time last year nearly every long term prisoner came out of jail with a heart, ring, his sweetheart's picture or name, or some symbol of his occupation neatly tattooed on his breast, arms or But now the fortunes of war have even affected the convict though dead to he world, and he evinces his patriotism by submitting to the pricking of the needle which works in red and blue the outlines of shields, flags, American eagles, guns and soldlers under the cuticle. Charles Little, a Joplin boy, awaiting trial for burglary and grand larceny, is the tattoo artist. He does the work with common sewing needles and India ink. Nearly every fellow prisoner it his corridor has asked to have a symbol of war worked in his skin, chiefly flags, banners and engles, and one young convict adroitly displayed the shift of his fancy from love to war by having the face of his sweetheart, which had been over his heart for five years, worked into that of a soldier wearing a regulation cap and a row of brass buttons and shoulder straps.

The Klondike country is very uninviting and the man who stays in Missouri stands a better chance to get rich than the one who goes to Alaska, a Marvville man, who has just returned after a year's sojourn there, tells the Tribune's readers, "My advice to those who think of going is out.' I know that many reports of great strikes have been sent out, and a numbe of men who went there poor have become wealthy. Alex McDonald went there several years ago a poor man, and now he is the richest man in Dawson City, his wealth being estimated away up in the millions. But you cannot put confidence in all the reports that are sent out, because too many of them emanate from transportation companies interested in getting people to go. You very seldom meet a man who has made a stake, or one who does not intend to get out of the country as soon as he can take a little money with him. Most of them are confident of getting rich, but none of them like to live there. The oppressive laws of the Canadian government have greatly hindered those who have been prospecting on that side of the line. That government demands a 10 per cent royalty on all the gold taken out over \$2,500 and a large number of prospectors declare they will shut change their laws relating to the mines so often that a man can hardly keep track of the amount of his own product that is actually coming to him. have their mounted police and their customs officers there, and they are always sion of the laws. Few claims have changed hands since the new royalty law went into effect. On the American side of the line there is no such interference. After the prospector has bought his claim it, and all the gold he gets out of it, are his own. On the American side the miners govern them selves very largely, too. They make their own laws and enforce them so that they are seldom violated. One of the worst features of the entire country is that the people who are there know absolutely outside world in the winter, and very little in summer. We did not hear that war had commenced until a month after it began. As we were unfamiliar with the various events that led up to it, of course, we were much surprised. The people up there are just as patriotic as those nearer the scene of action. They rejoiced over Dewey's and Sampson's victories as much as the people here, and I don't know but more. Whenever you see an indication of excitement on the streets of Dawson City, or a group of men gathered, you can bet that somebody has received a paper containing war news. The mail arrives there very irregularly, few papers arrive, and several fellows who have been so fortunate as to receive them have made big money by hiring halls and reading the news aloud, an admission price being charged at the door." Mr. Townsend says that there are few women in Dawson City and vicinity, probably not more than 400 or 500, and that there are very few decent ones among them.

The Terms of Peace. rom the Philadelphia Press (Postmaster Smith's Paperi.

On only one point in the terms has there been any question—the Philip-pines—and on this President McKinley and his cabinet have adopted a conservative position which will commend itself to the country, and which admits of alteration and expansion as conference and discussion throw light on the demands and desires of the country and the needs of the situation.

The United States, in dealing with this most unexpected conquest, could reject it altogether, it could keep a port and coaling station or it could acquire the entire group, as any other power. European or Asiatic, the world over, would do. Does anyone have the slightest doubt what Japan, or England, France, Russia or Germany would do if it had proceeded thus far in a war with a weaker power? But neither the first course nor the last is tak-The retention by Spain of the parts still held by Spain is left open to future negotiation, and the United States takes as the center and base of its future Eastern trade and the coaling station and dock vard of its Pacific squadron Manila,

every need. Easily fortified and rendered cure, it has no entangling hinterland and no continental relations. Treated with liberality, its commerce will wax and thrive as has that of Hong Kong, and it will become the great warehouse of American ing, and tripped over a root. I know this traffic. The revenue from its possession is the truth, because I've heard, him tell will meet the cost of its defense and maintenance. It sits at the intersection of trade coutes it commands the approaches of lations put it in touch with every great reto Sumatra, from Sydney to Shanghal, By eeping Manila, which it had already we and commanded in the first week of the war, the United States secures a maximu of material advantages and a minimum of

erritorial responsibility and obligation. The Philippines as a whole the United States does not hold, has not conquered and could not acquire save after tedious weeks of operations by land and sea. The revenue is small, half the population is savage, the difficulties of administration re great, the dangers of collision constant and the fruits few. Manila furnishes exactly the base of trade needed, and if protected, as it will be, by a suitable customs agreement in the treaty, the city will con-tinue to handle the \$25,000,000 of exports and

American commerce. No guaranty which can possibly be drawn for the improve is not best to publish the fact, even among ment of the administration of the islands retained by Spain could equal the presence of the garrison and the fleet which will o cupy and protect Manila. If expansion eems wise in the future it can take place from this point, and if trade continues to remain the only American interest in Asia it will be safeguarded and aided for all

ime by this possession. For all else in the terms of peace the American public is fully prepared. The cesovereignty in Cuba have been certain and inevitable since the first shot was fired. With the Spanish flag disappears the debt Spanish oppression has created, though the recise limits of indebtedness to go with the territory are doubtless a subject of nego-True to its pledge, the United tlation. States will seek to organize a new government in Cuba, long and difficult as the task may be. The precise step taken in the treaty of peace, therefore, will not be the recognition of the "independence" of Cuba. but the close of Spanish sovereignty, to be succeeded in due season by Cuban independence when a Cuban government representing all the island and all classes of its

population exists.

To Manila, in the far East, is to be added Guahan, completing our chain of ports across the Pacific. The Carolines, a possession of Spain once disputed by Germany re to be left untouched, valuable as one of them might be

If an indemnity is named in the terms of peace it will probably be as a makeweight in negotiation. Public sentiment in this country is distinctly opposed to levying the ost of the war on the bankrupt people of Spain. If it could be paid by the Weylers and the Polaviejos, who have fattened on her colonies, well and good; but no one desires to see an indemnity squeezed out of the vinedressers and factory hands, the peasants and artisans of Spain. They must pay it, and with them we have no quarrel Every American will prefer that where oth er nations ask an indemnity our own should instead require the release of every political prisoner in Spanish dungeons and penal settlements, from the West Indies or the Philippines.

Decay of Populism in the South. rom the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Some months ago the chairman of the national civil service commission, Mr. John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, predicted hat the socialistic heresies of the Demo ratic platform of 1892 would die in the South. He based this prediction upon what ne termed "Southern Anglo-Saxonism." Acording to a recent statement of Mr. Ednonds, editor of the Baltimore Manuacturers' Record, this prophecy is being apidly fulfilled, A 50-cent dollar is abhor ent to the sturdy honesty of the Anglo-Saxon race, So, too, are the socialism and ommunism which deny the rights of proprty. Those rights are alike sacred nviolate, whether the property is little or much, the owner an individual or corporation. There is no stronger characterstic of the Anglo-Saxon race than a cleancut, clear-sighted recognition of the difference between those two little words, mine and thine. In the language of Mr. Edmonds:

"The free silver proposition, together with all implied in the word 'Populism,' under financial analysis, can but prove repugnant to a people who, by instinct, training and tradition, have been taught that the first and highest duty of every citizen is to live up to the injunction to render every

man his due." The decay of Populism in the South is of wider concern than politics. If that section warts to have its fair share of the pros perity which has already begun to bless this country it must treat capital with such nospitable honesty as will invite rather than repel enterprise. It takes wealth to develop resources, and no community in self-governing country can expect to thrive where the dominant political party has a strong socialist'e bias, for the cornerstone of socialism is the aphorism, Property is robbery. Enterprise is not driven out of Illinois by the socialistic character of the Democratic state platform, for this South cannot afford to give loose rein to the disciples of August Bebel and Karl Marx.

The Southern Regiments.

from the Washington Pos The failure to select any Southern regiments for the Santiago campaign-a sion which has led to considerable criticism-has been remedied by the assignment of the First Florida, the Second Georgia and the Fifth Maryland to the army which

about to invade Porto Rico. While we have had no sympathy whatver with the carping spirit that sought to find a partisan discrimination in the choice of Northern regiments, we confess to some gratification at the selection of the Southern boys to uphold the honor of the flag. If the war with Spain has ac complished anything, it has removed the last vestige of sectionalism in this coun-Possibly, none existed, but all doubt try. upon the subject has now been removed. When the call for volunteers was issued, the South responded promptly and with enthusiasm. The rank and file was speedily filled, while the commissions which Pres-Generals Lee, Wheeler, Oates, Butler and other ex-Confederate officers, were hailed as cementing the national spirit. There is no longer any Confederate gray; the of the American uniform covers Northerner and Southerner alike.

Fortunately, too, it has been the young slood of the South which has coursed through the veins of many of the heroes so bravely, came from North Carolina, and the daring Hobson is an Alabama boy. In the ranks of the Southern regiments are hundreds of men made of equally heroic stuff, and they will eagerly welcome the opportunity of proving their invincible courage. It will be a good thing, too, to have the Georgia boys marching beside the men from Yankeedom-to have the sons of those who once faced each other advancing side by side upon a common foe. We are glad, therefore, that the South has not been forgotten, and we confidently expect our patriotic Georgia, Florida and Maryland regiments to win new glories for a now undivided and indivisible country.

From the Cleveland Leader .They were talking about the military records of their familles. "One of my uncles," she said, "was severely wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill."

"Indeed!" he replied. "My father fell at the first battle of Bull Run." After she had cast a withering look at him she retorted:

"What do you mean? Your father

"I know he's alive. He fell because he didn't have time to see where he was go-

it a hundred times." Foundation of a Theory

From the Indianapolis Journal

serts that the memory is stronger in sum-Potts-"I guess he wrote that after hearing some old fellow talking about the hot summers of forty years ago."

Fuss and Feathers.

The man who had pulled off the cockfight Recounted his losses with pain. "I'm shy \$200!" he said. "Oh, yes! I'll remember the main!"

"How is your 'Don't Worry Club' getting "Fine. Fine as silk. We elected Blanc

NIGHT.

Deep in the starry stience of the night Breathes low the mystery of Life and Death, While o'er the darkened waters wandereth A voiceless spirit, veiled from mortal sight. Upheld, enfolded in the encircling height Of heaven, the hushed Earth softly draws her

breath. And in the hely stillness listeneth To sweeping wings of far-off worlds in flight. eauty ascends in elemental prayer: Lifted in worship, lest in wondermen I join in Nature's night antiphony

That vibrates in the calm and sentient air And through the veil of darkness am content -Katharine Coolidge, in Atlantic Monthly

"HOW'S MY BOY!"

Ho, sailor of the sea! What's your boy's name, good wife, And in what good ship sail'd he! My boy John-

My boy's my boy to me. You come back from sea And not know my John' I might as well have asked some landsn There's not an ass in all the parish

But he knows my John. How's my boy-my boy? And unless you let me know Blue jacket or no. Brass button or no, sailor, Anchor and crown or Sure his ship was the Jolly Briton-

What care I for the ship, sailer

He that went to rea-

Speak los, woman, speak low! And why should I speak low, sailor, About my own boy John! If I was loud as I am proud Why should I speak low, sailor?

That good ship went down." How's my boy-my boy? What care I for the ship, sailor? I never was aboard her. He she affoat, or be she aground. Sinking or swimming, I'll be bound Her owners can afford her! I say, how's my John? "Every man on board went down.

Every man aboard her How's my boy-my boy? I'm not their mother How's my boy-my boy! How's my boy-my boy?

WHEN THE TREES SHINE GREEN."

It is good to be alive when the trees shine green, And the steep red hills stand up against the sky; Big sky, blue sky, with flying clouds between-It is good to be alive and see the clouds drive by!

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A Paris paper tells this incident that happened in that city in the '60s: Said Pasha, who was on a visit to the French capital, wanted a dozen and a half of snuffboxes to distribute among as many people whom he delighted to honor. He applied to the members of a celebrated firm, who undertook to provide him with the required number at the rate of 4,000 francs each. "We have only half a dozen ready, your highness, but the moment you have disposed of these we shall deliver an-other half dozen." And they did. They failed, however, to complete the third half dozen. They could only furnish five. And the reason? Because one of the recipients among the second half dozen had gone out of town before the jewelers could get at

The X rays have been heard from less than would have been expected in this war. But among the instances are worth mentioning the cases of seventeen wounded soldiers taken from the United States marine hospital at Stapleton to the Long Island college hospital in order to locate the Mauser bullets in their bodies. The work was satisfactory, and as a result most of the bullets will be left to encyst themselves where they lodged. One of the soldiers was Edward Culver, of the rough but the Democratic riders, a Chickasaw, who says he was wounded by the bullet that killed Hamil-ton Fish. That bullet was found near the

sixth rib on the left side. "Lieutenant Hobson," says To-day, of London, "whose sinking of the Merrimac before Santiago has made him famous, was at one time a resident in Paris, and was among the first to join the White Rovers Football Club, who ploneered the association game into France. W. H. Sheator, who was one of the founders, and who gave me this little bit of information, did not speak very highly of Hobson's play. He remarked: 'Hobson always played as though he did not know on which side he was on. He kicked all over the place, and among the most celebrated of these kicks was one that put a prominent member of

our club to bed for six weeks." President Guggenheimer, of the New York council, who introduced the anti-swearing ordinance, to-day received a letter contain ing a \$2 bill. The writer said in explanation: "You are a - of a good fellow and - good cook. Inclosed find \$2 for my fine. Please don't make it \$10, because am in sympathy with your movement." The president is famous as a clam baker which

The police regulations made in one New York precinct, that only bona fide possessors of bicycles may go around in short skirts, and that they must produce a check showing that their wheel is stored somewhere if they have not got it with them, is easily evaded. For 10 cents a very plausible bicycle check may be purchased in one Tenderloin hardware store, having a number, and looking like the real thing.

cook.

London is building another underground railway; this time from South Kensington to Piccadilly Circus, a distance of about two miles. It is to be electric, of course and will carry 15,000,000 passengers annualclay in two separate iron tunnels, each 115 feet in diameter. The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000, at \$50 a share.

Adelina Patti, the famous singer, is now in years of age. She has been twice married and once divorced, and was recently made a widow by the death of her second husband, Signer Nicolini, the tenor. In spite of all this, she preserves in a marvelous manner, much of her pristine beauty of voice, and she has lately sung in London so admirably that the public and newspaper enthusiasm knew no bounds. The banner crop of wheat harvested in

lege experimental farm. From a field of ten acres he took twenty-three loads of wheat, an average of seventy-five and three-fourths dozen sheaves to the acre. Allowing sixteen sheaves to a bushel of grain, the yield per acre of the field would be about fifty-six bushels. The Prince of Wales is credited with having a lively objection to the practice of cutting off horses' tails, and as the custon

Pennsylvania this year was by Superinterdent W. C. Patterson, on the state col-

prince rather closely, it looks as though the tails might now be allowed to grow. "Lady cook, also lady parlormaid wantpact residence; good home; two friends pre-ferred; highly recommended; lady nurse and man kept," is a recent London adver-

is largely maintained by that contingent of

the fashionable world that follows the

Last year penalties in eighty-seven cases, amounting to \$400,000, were incurred by constructors for the British navy, owing to delays: they were enforced in two cases only

to the extent of \$300. A letter from an officer of the Brooklyn says that the men are complimenting Com-

modore Schley by trimming their beards as